Resource Types

The historic resources that we documented in this project are mostly buildings such as houses, banks, stores, barns, sheds, and chicken coops, but also include resources that are not buildings. Objects and structures, such as stone fences, roads, railroad beds, wells, cemeteries, monuments, signs, and water tanks have also been surveyed. Below is a partial, but not exhaustive catalogue of the types of historic resources that were encountered in the RHDI survey of Marion and Washington Counties. While public resources serving educational, commercial, industrial, and religious purposes were all documented in the RHDI survey, and represent historically significant elements of the Marion and Washington County landscape, this report focuses mainly on houses, barns, outbuildings, and the rural landscape: it is those resources which we will explore in the greatest depth.

Houses

Houses are so commonplace as to seem unremarkable in many ways, but they are a complex resource type and important subject of study. Since they are so integral to our lives, houses tell us a great deal about our culture and history: the study of historic houses helps us to better understand our own past.

Figure 127: *WS 797, single pen house with rear shed and side additions, late nineteenth-early twentieth century, Mackville.*

Floor Plans

In addition to construction method and material, period, and style, one of the primary ways that we classify houses is by floor plan, which relates to form. Early American dwellings tend to follow a limited number of plan types. Prior to the mid–nineteenth century, most people lived in houses of one to three rooms on the ground floor. Larger, more complex multiple-room houses, with hallways and amenities such as extra bedchambers, dining rooms, and offices, were limited to the upper classes. This changed only gradually over the course of the nineteenth century. By the time the asymmetrically-arranged houses of the Victorian period began to be built in the late nineteenth century, housing standards had improved for many people, but many more continued to live in small houses of one to three rooms. In the twentieth century, with Bungalows, Colonial Revivals, Ranch Houses and other house types, the complexity and number of house types increased. In very general terms, the average house grew larger over time, although historic events such as the depression and World War II sometimes halted or reversed that trend. Over time there was also a fairly steady improvement in technology in the average home, particularly in areas such heating, artificial lighting, cooking facilities, plumbing, and electricity.

Knowledge of basic floor plans and of how houses changed over time helps us when we are looking at older houses and evaluating their significance to our history. The changing trends in house design and the emergence of new types of floor plans reflect historic changes in the structure of society itself. For example, the large family living room, the attached garage, and the open floor plans of the 1950s and 60s reflects social, technological, and historic developments that had a tremendous impact on house design. Many of these changes in form were linked to developments such as the automobile, indoor plumbing, central heat, electricity, and telephone service.

Most houses that have survived a long time will have been renovated on a more or less generational basis, with campaigns of repair, addition, and maintenance occurring in increments of very roughly every 20-40 years. This may just involve coats of paint, wallpaper, roofing, siding, or windows, but in many cases, far more significant alterations result. Over time, the plan of a house often evolved. In some cases, the alterations change the plan of the house from one type to another. This can happen, for example, when a single room house is enlarged into a double pen, hall/parlor, or even center hall plan house. In the rest of this section, we will discuss

common house floor plans in the survey area. We have already looked at style. House plans tend to change more slowly over time than styles, so one plan type may be seen in any number of different styles.

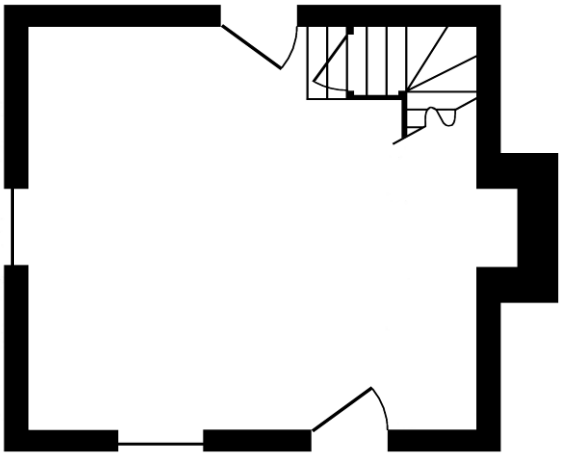

Figure 128: *Single pen floor plan.*

Single room plan

The simplest plan, the *Single Room* plan is a house with one room in the main structure on the ground floor (see Figure 128 for plan and Figure 129 for an example). The type has several variants, such as a single room with a loft, a full second story, a cellar below, or extensions such as shed rooms and porches. Single room plan houses also vary in fenestration, method of construction, and size. It might be a twelve-foot-square log cabin or it might be an 18 x 20 foot brick finished house. It could be the house of a laborer, slave or tenant, or, on the other hand, the house of a landowner, slaveholder, or middle class artisan, depending on the period of time and the context. The single room plan can have various subtypes. One subtype of the single pen house was identified in the Marion/Washington County survey - the "Starter House." We will look at this subtype in greater depth.

Case Study: Starter Houses

The starter house identified in this report is a small, single room house intended for shorter term use for an individual or small family just settling down or beginning a career. The idea is that you could get a few years crops in, get established, and then construct a larger house or add on.

They may have been common in the survey area a century ago, but are now rare, since they were never intended to be permanent housing. The examples documented in the survey area are constructed of frame or log and have an unfinished loft overhead reached by a corner stair. An interesting note is that the loft was apparently used for storage of agricultural products such as hay, fiber, or grains. This was confirmed by the owners of Slack's cabin (WS 316, Figure 129), who called it a "starter house" and indicated that newspapers were spread on the floor of the loft to prevent chaff from sifting through to the ground floor. Storage of hay and grain in the lofts of these houses would provide some measure of insulation in the cold winter months. The loft area probably also served as a bedroom for some of the inhabitants. Two other houses with similar features were identified in the survey (WS 362, Figure 130 and Figure 131), and MN 666 (Figure 132). MN 666, however, appears by its context to be a tenant house, so houses used for purposes somewhat different than starter houses may nonetheless be of similar form.

Figure 129: *WS 316, Slack's Cabin, mid-late nineteenth century, near Fredericktown. See also Figure 32.*

The owners of Slack's cabin reported that three young couples over the years "started up housekeeping" in this house in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The house is log on the first floor; the walls of the loft are raised above that in frame, a late hybrid of log and

frame construction.[31] The first floor is finished in plaster, has an enclosed stair to the loft, and three glass windows, two on the front and one on the side. The loft area is unfinished, but does have a glazed window. The house's heat came from a stove vented through an interior chimney, which may have replaced an earlier exterior chimney and fireplace. There was once a small kitchen addition at one end of the house, since removed. The house has a cellar underneath for food storage, accessed from an exterior bulkhead beneath the side window. Two sides, the front and the far gable end are finished in weatherboard, the other two are vertical board and batten. The board-and-batten siding reflects the Gothic cottage style of the mid-nineteenth century. The weatherboarding is probably a later renovation, but occurred in the historic period. On the other hand, it might be original, as it was a common practice to finish the principal facades of buildings more finely than the sides or the back.[32]

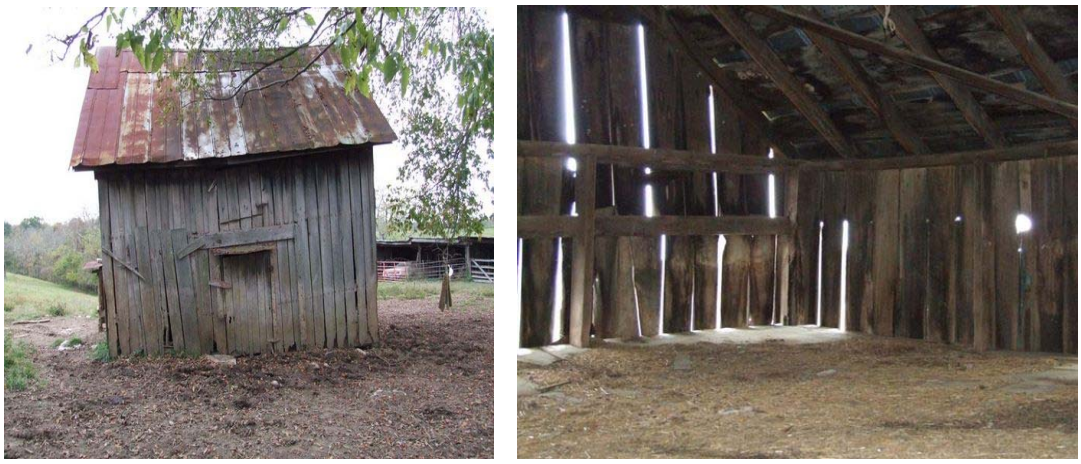

Figure 130: *WS 362, single pen "Starter House," late nineteenth century, Mooresville vicinity. Front elevation on left (a window to the left of the door is boarded over), interior of loft on right. See also Figure 131.*

A second example of the starter house type is found at WS 362 (Figure 130). This example has is constructed in light nailed frame on the first floor with the loft raised above in vertical plank frame and has no cellar underneath. It has a lathed and plastered interior on the first floor and an unfinished loft reached by a boxed-in stair case with a small knee closet underneath (see plan, Figure 131). Although the construction method is different, this is similar to Slack's Cabin in having a loft area structurally less substantial, and less finished than the ground floor, suggesting the loft here was also primarily used for storage. A masonry chimney once stood at the end of the

[31] The Mitchell house, a building of similar construction, was recently surveyed in Livingston County. See KHC survey form, LV 24.
[32] This practice is more typical in masonry construction, where brick bonds are often more elaborate on the front facade.

house opposite the stair. The ground floor has two windows and two doors. There was a window to the left of the front door, another window on the end opposite the chimney, and a single door at the back of the house (Figure 131). The loft had at least one opening, probably a wooden shutter.

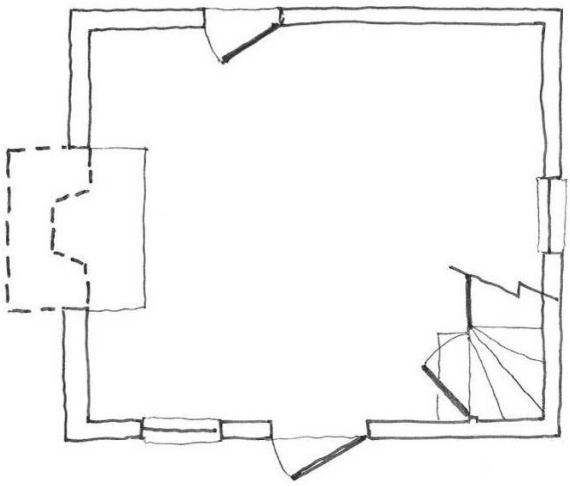

Figure 131: *WS 362, plan (not to scale). See also Figure 130.*

A house with some similar characteristics is found at MN 666 (Figure 132). This late nineteenth or early twentieth century vertical plank frame structure is located directly behind a house constructed in approximately the same period (MN 666, Figure 87). Like the others, it is a single room downstairs, with a loft overhead, this one reached by a ladder rather than a stair. There is no fenestration on the façade of the building that faces the larger house, but there is a single glazed window on the side facing away from the main house. One other window is found in the loft above the only door in the gable end. The interior of the ground floor is treated with battens covering the cracks between the vertical planks of the structure and whitewashed. There is no apparent evidence of a chimney; the house appears to have been heated by a stove. Although the building may have been used as a kitchen, the orientation of the window away from the main house and the interior whitewashing suggests it might have been used as a tenant dwelling. Servant's houses and slave quarters are often oriented behind main houses with windows facing away from the house for reasons of privacy.[33] In contrast to Slack's Cabin and the small house at WS 362, this building is less substantial, has a smaller loft area not raised into a half story, is less well finished on the ground floor, and has fewer windows. It shares a similar form, but this example appears to be associated with a tenant rather than a landowner.

[33] See for example the slave house documented at OL 244, KHC survey file.

Figure 132: *MN 666, tenant house or kitchen, late nineteenth century, Beech Fork/Gravel Switch vicinity.*

The three buildings together are a good example of how single-room plan houses can vary in construction method, materials, and quality. They range from a log example with stylish, symmetrical fenestration on the front, with the convenience of a cellar underneath; to a smaller frame example with more asymmetrical window/door fenestration and no cellar; to an even smaller box frame example with little fenestration and ladder to access the loft. They also vary in context. Assuming that the latter small frame structure at MN 666 was used as a dwelling, it doesn't appear to meet the definition of a Starter house, since it is a dependency associated with a larger house, while the others stand as independent structures. The issue of ownership here needs more research, but the theory is that the Starter house context is that of land ownership or independent stake holding on family farms.

In the late eighteenth-early and nineteenth century, single-room plan houses were the norm for a majority of the population.[34] They were still quite common well into the twentieth century. Single pen houses have a long lineage going back before the "claim cabins" of Kentucky's first settlers, small, temporary log dwellings used while a new householder gained a foothold. The "Starter House" type as found in the survey areas is a descendent of these structures. They may

[34] Late 18th century statistics for Delaware and Maryland have about 85% of the population living in single room plan houses. See Herman and Lanier, op. cit., 12. Such statistics are not available for Kentucky, but the situation was almost certainly quite similar during settlement and early statehood.

differ from some late eighteenth and nineteenth century examples in the level of finish – plaster and glazed windows in the principal rooms were amenities that were typically absent in claim cabins – but their purpose was much the same. All of these houses may have been intended for short term use, but the structures themselves were sturdy enough to last much longer than that. The interior of the tenant house at MN 666 (Figure 132) is finished only with vertical battens covering the spaces between the boards and a coat of whitewash. In contrast to WS 316 and WS 362, this shows that less comfortable and less well-appointed contemporary examples existed. Starter houses may have been designed as more substantial so that they could be utilized later - either incorporated into a larger house by a process of addition, or kept on as a kitchen or tenant house when a larger house was completed.

Figure 133: *MN 920, Hall/Parlor house, nineteenth-early twentieth century, Gravel Switch vicinity: detail of front (covered by a later shed). The interior wall visible through the window divides the interior space of this house into two unequal size rooms. Dividing one of the two rooms with a wall results in a three-room plan.*

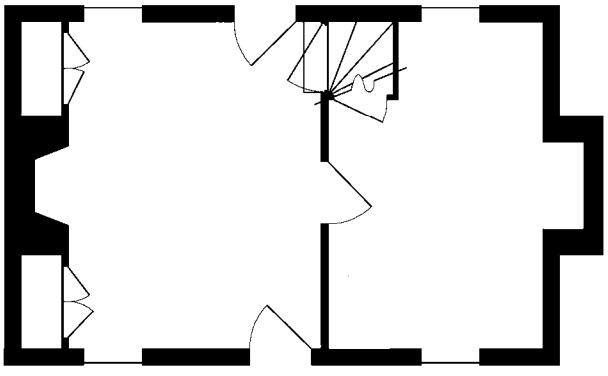

Figure 134: *Hall/Parlor floor plan.*

Hall/Parlor plan

In early houses, the next most common house type (after the single pen) was the two room *Hall-Parlor* plan (Figure 134). This plan consists of two rooms: the "hall," accessed through the front door, and an inner room called the "parlor." This plan was sometimes formed over time by adding on to a single room house, as at WS 797 (Figure 127). The hall is a more public family room where cooking and eating takes place, the parlor a more private inner chamber serving as a sitting room and bedroom. Although today we associate the word "parlor" with formal sitting rooms, in this context, parlor has an older sense of a private, inner chamber. The hall is typically the more formal and thus more finely finished of the two rooms. The smaller parlor is typically plainer, sometimes even unheated. By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, significant variations are found. Most typical is the addition of an ell or a freestanding kitchen in back, removing the cooking duties from the hall, and consequently allowing for more specialized usage of the two rooms of the main part of the house. Hall-parlor plans are somewhat less common after about 1820, although they tend to persist much later in rural areas, with examples being found as late as the late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries, as at MN 920 (Figure 133).

Figure 135: *WS 365, Side Gable I house with two front doors, double pen plan, late nineteenth-early twentieth century, Mooresville vicinity*

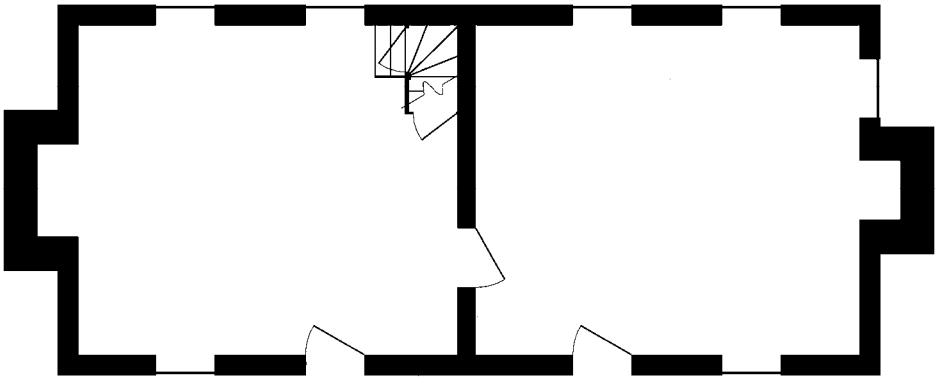

Figure 136: *Double Pen Plan*

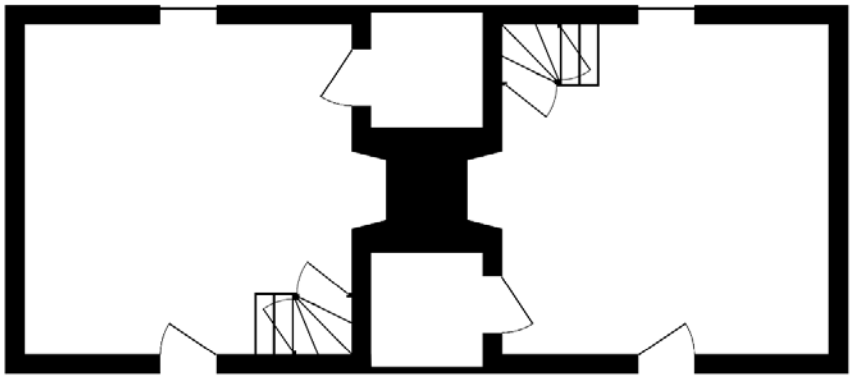

Figure 137: *Saddlebag Plan*

Double Pen Plans

The classic *Double Pen*, or *Two Room,* house plan is a long rectangle divided into two rooms of equal size by a partition wall. Several variations of double pen houses have been recorded. They can have chimneys at one or both gable ends (Figure 136), or a single center chimney. They can vary in the way the entries are configured. Some variants have a small lobby entry area in front of the chimney that leads to doors opening on either side to the two rooms as does the house at site MN 683, (Figure 45). Some have a door into one pen and no door into the other. Some have two separate front doors, one for each room, with a symmetrical fenestration pattern, usually window/door/-door/window. We will explore this latter double door type in more depth as a case study, below.

Some double pen houses with center chimneys can be further described as *Saddlebag* houses (Figure 137). The saddlebag is a type of double pen house which, like the *Dogtrot* house (discussed below, Figure 153), has a strong association with log construction. The classic

saddlebag house is constructed of two log pens sharing one chimney in the center (thus, the pens are like saddlebags and the chimney is like the horse). Similar forms were constructed of other materials, but the term tends to imply a log structure. Saddlebags were sometimes built in one campaign, but frequently resulted from two periods of building, such as a single pen house followed later by an addition to the (now shared) chimney end. Thus, a mix of construction materials may occur as well as time periods. For example, MN 925 began as a log house and later had a frame addition to the chimney end (Figure 138), but is still considered a saddlebag. Double pen frame or masonry houses with center chimneys are sometimes referred to as "saddlebags," but the use of the term here can be misleading, and they are probably best termed double pen or two room plan houses so as not to imply log construction.

Figure 138: *MN 925, saddlebag log and frame house, mid-late nineteenth century, Bradfordsville vicinity. The right side is log, the lefts side is later frame added to the chimney end of the log house.*

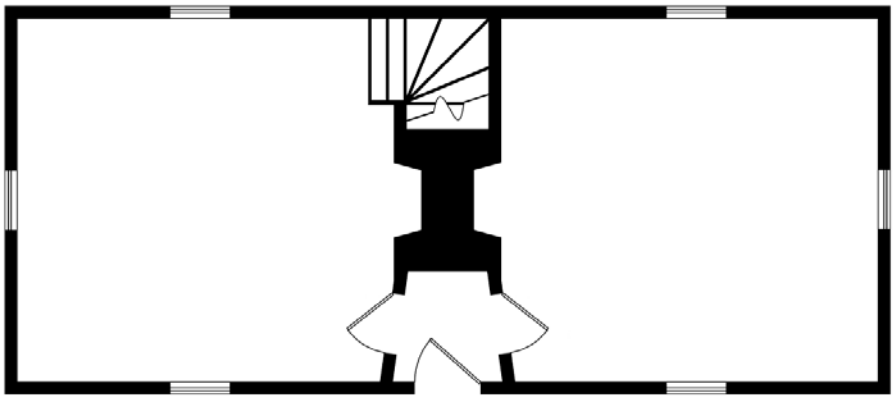

Figure 139: *Double pen with lobby entry. MN 683, Figure 45, is an example of this floor plan type, with an ell attached to the back.*

One characteristic of many historic houses in the survey area is the presence of two front doors, generally paired with two windows in a symmetrical arrangement across the front facade (see WS 365, Figure 135). Most commonly, these houses are one – to one-and-one-half stories in height and often have service rooms in a shed or ell addition to the back. These houses are quite prevalent: almost 100 of approximately 1000 houses documented in the survey area in this project are of this type. A typical example is MN 963, near Gravel Switch (Figure 140). It has the standard fenestration pattern of W/D/D/W, a double pen plan, and a central chimney (although some examples have end chimneys). Other examples illustrated in this report include WS 476 (Figure 2), WS 730 (Figure 58), MN 911 (Figure 63), WS 1115 (Figure 64), MN 604 (Figure 79), WS 477 (Figure 88), WS 453 (Figure 109) and WS 365 (Figure 135).

Figure 140: *MN 963. Vertical Board frame double pen house with brick-patterned asphalt siding, late nineteenth-early twentieth century, Gravel Switch vicinity.*

This house type is commonly called the "Cumberland house", a term coined by Norbert F. Riedl, Donald B. Ball and Anthony P. Cavender in 1976 in their survey of Coffee County, Tennessee.[35] That study noted a large number of frame double pen dwellings with two front doors, one for each pen (see floor plan, Figure 141). That same year, William Lynwood Montell and Michael Lynn Morse, based on fieldwork in south central Kentucky, named the same type the "tenant

[35] Norbert F. Reidl, Donald B. Ball, and Anthony P. Cavender, *A Survey of Traditional Architecture and Related Material Culture Patterns in the Normandy Reservoir, Coffee County, Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, 1976), 79-89.

house."[36] The authors of both studies asked residents of the two-door houses about why the house had two front doors. Montell and Morse's query got answers ranging from improved venting of heat from the kitchen in back to fire safety and convenience for residents making nighttime trips to the privy.[37] Reidl, Ball and Cavender got answers including fire safety again, the sharing of the house by recently married couples with one of their parents, and conservation of energy, since there was no hallway to heat.[38]

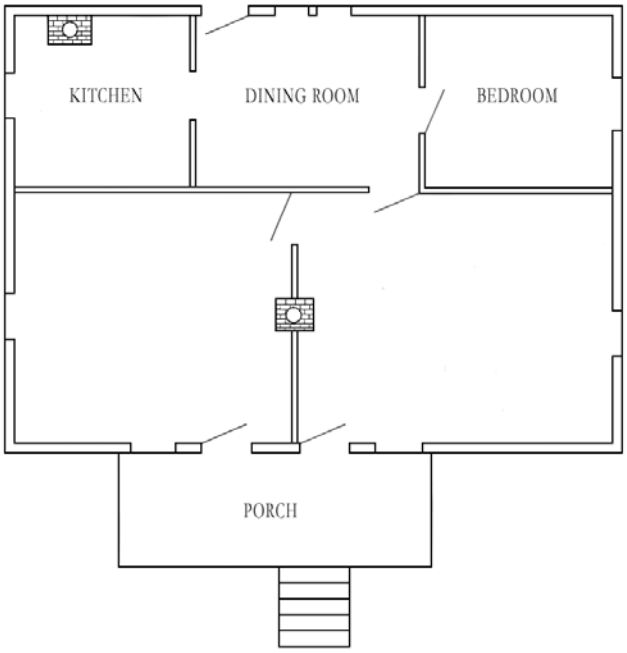

Figure 141: *Floor Plan of the Gunn House, from Norbert Riedl, Donald B. Ball, and Anthony P. Cavender: A Survey of Traditional Architecture and Related Material Folk Culture Patterns in the Normandy Reservoir, Coffee County, Tennessee (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1976), 234.*

Although the Coffee County study definition of "Cumberland House" includes log buildings, Montell and Morse's definition of the "tenant house" does not. Both terms are most commonly applied to double-door balloon or box frame dwellings of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Although the name "Cumberland house" appears to have stuck, both that and "tenant house" are somewhat misleading in that the type is not limited to the Cumberland Valley area, nor is it limited to tenants. Houses historically used for tenancy may also be found in other forms. A simpler term would be *Double Door* house.

[36] William Lynwood Montell and Michael Lynn Morse, *Kentucky Folk Architecture*, (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976), 26.
[37] Ibid, 28.
[38] See Reidl, op cit, 89.

The Cumberland form may have roots in double pen houses of the saddlebag variety (MN 925, Figure 138) or related double pen variations (WS 431, Figure 142). There is a precedent in the "Pennsylvania Farm House" an eighteenth - early nineteenth century house type associated with people of central European descent in the general region of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. They later moved on from the Mid-Atlantic to help settle areas such as the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, parts of the Upland South, and Kentucky. The Pennsylvania Farmhouse hides a Germanic asymmetrical three-room plan behind the symmetry of a Georgian English façade, ending up with a four bay, W/D/D/W front. Other precedents are found in the British Isles.[39] Early 19th century examples of similar form also exist in the central Bluegrass Region, such as Oakland in Fayette County (Figure 143). However, the link between these precedents and the late nineteenth/early twentieth century Cumberland house has not been clearly established. The fenestration is similar to the Pennsylvania farmhouse, but the floor plans are different. The floor plan is similar to that of Oakland (Figure 143), but there the paired doors are close together, preserving the tripartite effect of the front façade, and smaller bed chambers are appended to each end of the house.

Figure 142: *WS 431, Late nineteenth-early twentieth century, Valley Hill vicinity. House began as a single pen on the right but was later expanded into a double pen house.*

[39] See the discussion of the double door house in Janie-Rice Brother "The Agricultural and Architectural Landscapes of Two Antebellum Montgomery County Farms," (University of Kentucky, 2003), 58-70.

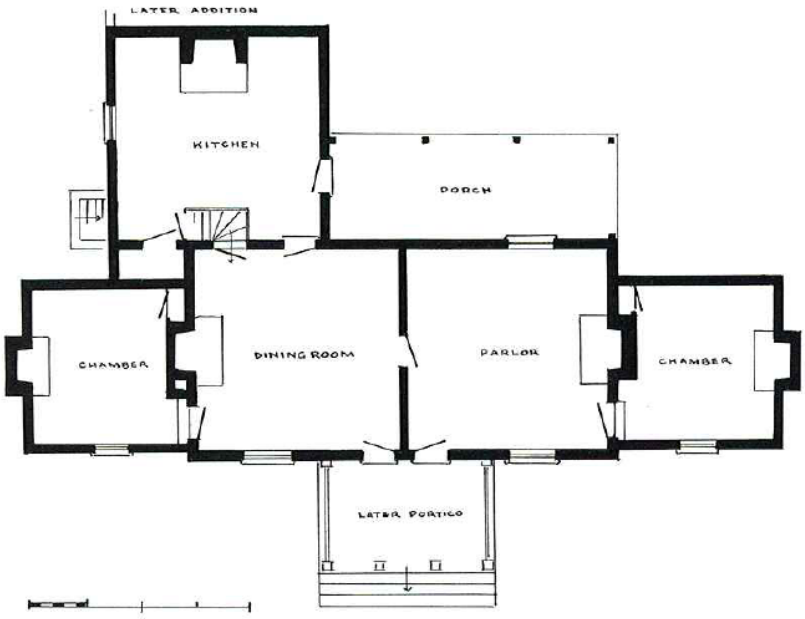

Figure 143: *Oakland, first floor plan (drawing: Clay Lancaster, Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1991), 80.*

In the popular literature of the day such as architectural pattern books, plans for double pen houses are common, but double door ones are unusual. One example of a house design with two front doors is found in John J. Thomas's *Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, for 1858-9-60*, labeled "A Plain House in the Cottage Gothic Style" (Figure 144). The plan here is a double pen, double pile, with an ell trailing behind. The house looks very much like a fancier version of many of Kentucky's rural Gothic style houses (compare to the Levi J. Smith house, Figure 42, which is not a double door house, but which has very similar massing and chimney placement). The text of the published plan explains that "the accompanying design was furnished by a correspondent, with a request for the suggestion of improvements." They respond that "the most obvious defect is the direct passing from without through single doors, into the parlor and library. This *objectionable* feature may be removed by converting the central portion of the veranda into an entry or vestibule, opening into these two apartments"[40] (my emphasis), or in other words, an entry arrangement much like that found in Figure 139. It is quite interesting that they see the direct entry doors as a defect, since this was popular on the landscape, if not in the literature. Perhaps their disapproval can actually be credited to the widespread popularity of double-door designs and a perceived association with tenants or other lower classes.

[40] John J. Thomas, *Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, for 1858-9-60* (Albany: Luther Tucker & Son, 1873, 47)

What seems most likely is that the Cumberland, tenant, or double-door house emerges during the early nineteenth century from a number of influences, both folk and popular, and becomes tremendously popular due to its utility and economy. To some degree, it replaces the log cabin and leads into the bungalow and ultimately, to the manufactured house.

Fig. 48—A PLAIN HOUSE IN THE COTTAGE GOTHIC STYLE.

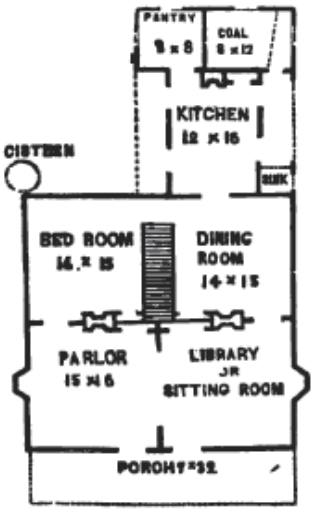

Fig. 49—FIRST FLOOR.

Figure 144: *"A Plain House in the Cottage Gothic Style," rendering and floor plan, from John J. Thomas, Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, for 1858-9-60 (Albany: Luther Tucker & Son, 1873, 47-48).*

The idea that double door/Cumberland/tenant house can be called a distinct "type" is complicated by the fact that some houses with paired front doors have different floor plans than double pens, and also because the houses vary in chimney placement and number of stories. There are also houses with a single off-center door which are otherwise identical to Cumberlands, such as MN 280 (Figure 145). It seems like splitting hairs to call this an entirely different house type based on the presence or absence of a door alone, but here we see the limits of using fenestration alone as a classification tool.[41]

Other house types are sometimes found with two front doors, such as the T- Plan house at WS 422 (Figure 146). The Victorian fashion for multiple doors opening onto verandas and porches may be an influence here. The published 1860s double pen, double pile, two-door plan in Figure 144 is similar to a twentieth foursquare or American Small House. Foursquares with paired doors

[41] The Northern Kentucky Townhouse is another type identified by unusual fenestration, in this case a two-bay façade facing the street with no door. This useful categorization also creates some confusion because various plan types are used in houses with the same lack of a front door, and some otherwise similar houses do have the front door. For further information, see Rita Walsh, *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey, Northern Kentucky Townhouse Study* (Cincinnati, Grey and Pape; & Frankfort, Kentucky Heritage Council, 1993).

in the survey area are found at MN 710 (Figure 149), and possibly at WS 850 (Figure 104: the doors are not quite visible in the survey photograph). Bungalows with paired front doors are not uncommon in the survey region, as seen at MN 359 (Figure 105), WS 363 (Figure 147), and WS 1123 (Figure 148). One single pen house with two doors was also documented, MN 685 (Figure 150). In that case, though, it seemed like it might have once been divided into two smaller spaces of unequal size, more like a Hall/Parlor plan than a double pen.

Figure 145: *MN 280, early twentieth century, St. Francis vicinity.*

MN 605 (Figure 152) is a remarkable example of a Cumberland house at something close to the most basic level. The house appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century, probably before 1925. The house is box frame, single story with two rooms covered with a shallow pitched roof. Some additional space is allotted in a shed appendage along the back of the house. The front facade has just two doors, no windows. The windows are relegated to the side facades, and the rooms' heat is served by a central stove flue. Elements of architectural style are present only in minimal and contrasting bits - the tall, narrow window on the end has a hint of Italianate. The narrow, horizontal panels and large glass panes in the front doors and the exposed rafter tails of the roof share elements of the Craftsman style. The asphalt brick siding (which may be original), has echoes of Colonial Revival. It is a small, simple house for its era, an unusual survival. Although it must have been an uncomfortable house by modern standards, not

a house we would admire for its architecture or amenities, the building reflects a place and time in our history.

Figure 146: *WS 422, T-plan with Gothic cross gable, late nineteenth century.*

Although there are many unanswered questions about the origins and use of the double door house, it seems clear that the arrangement sprang from a desire for a symmetrical appearance, but also for other reasons. The stories cited above about the need for a private exit for visits to the privy and the economy of leaving out the hallway are important clues. Center hallways, discussed below, offer greater privacy, but require a larger house. However, the inside room of a hall-parlor plan house (Figure 134) must be accessed through the entry room. The double door arrangement effectively puts the hallway outside, on the front porch or even the yard. Leaving the hallway out of a floor plan allows for the largest amount of living space within the footprint of a building that is typically small, while having two front doors resolves the privacy needs and social arrangements the hall would fulfill. One can typically move between the rooms inside the house, but each room can also be accessed from the exterior. Arguing against this point is the frequent field observation that only one of the front doors is used by the current residents, and the other is often blocked by furniture, inside, or outside on the porch. The use of the second door by modern residents probably varies from that of the past, when the houses were more likely to be occupied by extended families and the bathroom was outside. Like the shotgun house

(see page 136), the Cumberland house is a valuable reminder of a shared cultural heritage that has changed over time, but which recalls life in a very different but not so distant past.

Figure 147: *WS 363, Two-door Bungalow, 1920s-30s.*

Figure 148: *WS 1123, Two-door Bungalow, early twentieth century, Willisburg.*

Figure 149: *MN 710, early twentieth century foursquare, Greenbriar vicinity.*

Figure 150: *MN 685, Polly's house, a documented tenant house, has two doors with a single pen plan, but may have once been narrowly divided into two rooms on the ground floor. Ladder to the loft is near left hand door. Late nineteenth-early twentieth century, Gravel Switch vicinity. See also Figure 151.*

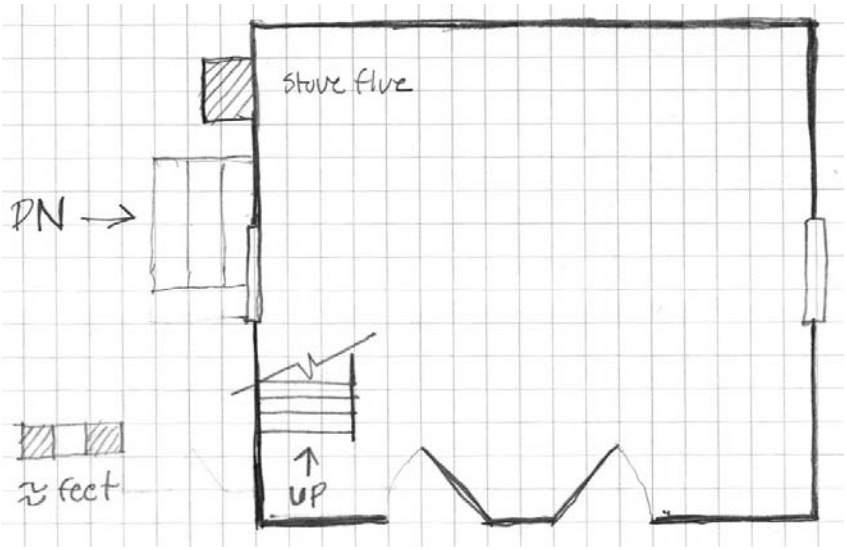

Figure 151: *Floor plan of Polly's house, MN 685. There may well have been a wall dividing the room between the two doors. The House has a full cellar underneath accessed by the bulkhead stair near the stove flue on the left side of the building. Drawing from author's field notes. See also Figure 150.*

Figure 152: *MN 605, early twentieth century, Bradfordsville vicinity.*

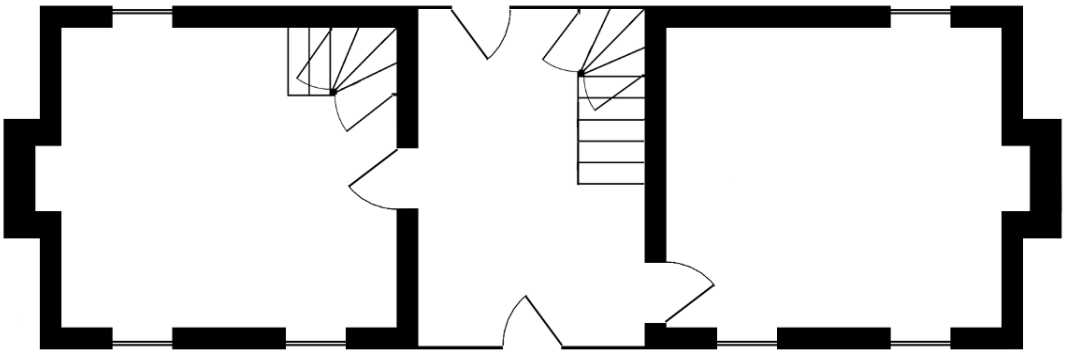

Figure 153: *Dogtrot Floor Plan.*

Houses with hallways

One of the most dramatic developments in modern domestic architecture occurred prior to Kentucky's Statehood, in the late seventeenth through mid-eighteenth centuries. This was the introduction and diffusion of houses with hallways separating the rooms. This house type coincides with cultural shifts including a desire for more privacy, ceremony, and ordering of space. It was particularly common in places where the owners had servants or slaves living and working under the same roof. The center stair hall allowed for a greater number of circulation patterns, providing a formal greeting space for visitors, who could be directed toward the appropriate room depending on their business without intruding upon activities in other rooms. By the time of Kentucky's settlement, the center hall house was almost commonplace among genteel society, though even there not universal (see Figure 143, for example).

Houses with hallways occur in a number of basic types. The *Dogtrot* plan (Figure 153) in its classic configuration consists of two separate square or rectangular log pens with an open passage between them, all under one roof, as at MN 554 (Figure 154), or at WS 301 (Figure 155). Dogtrots may be one, one and a half, or two stories in height. Most commonly in Kentucky, as in these two examples from the survey area, the passage between the pens is enclosed as a center hall, with the stairway commonly located within this space. In some cases, the enclosure of the hall was a later modification, but it is also common for it to be enclosed as part of the original design. Often there is little difference in external appearance between a Dogtrot and a center passage, single pile plan (see floor plan below, Figure 156).

Figure 154*: MN 554, Dogtrot type house. A log house constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century, St. Mary vicinity.*

Figure 155: *WS 301, early nineteenth century, Booker vicinity. This house is built in a dogtrot fashion with the space between the two pens serving as the entry hall.*

The *Center Passage Single Pile* house plan (Figure 156) was a common house type in nineteenth century Kentucky. These are often called I-houses, although the term is sometimes used to refer to houses of similar shape (a single room deep, multiple rooms wide, two stories tall with the principal entry on the eaves side) that do not have center halls. The classic examples have five openings across the front with a center doorway, although three bay examples are also common. Ells, whether original or added, are very typical features of this type of house, and there is often a two story open porch in the back cradled between the ell and the house. This adds an external means of circulation between the ell and the main house.

Over 40 examples were documented in the survey area, MN 567 for example (Figure 157). Other examples include WS 27 (Figure 27), MN 919 (Figure 28), MN 336 (Figure 31), MN 1 (Figure 39), WS 45 (Figure 42), MN 684 (Figure 49), MN 682 (Figure 50), MN 674 (Figure 51), WS 1114 (Figure 52), MN 688 (Figure 53), WS 718 (Figure 65), MN 552 (Figure 66) WS 885 (Figure 67), and WS 648 (Figure 68).

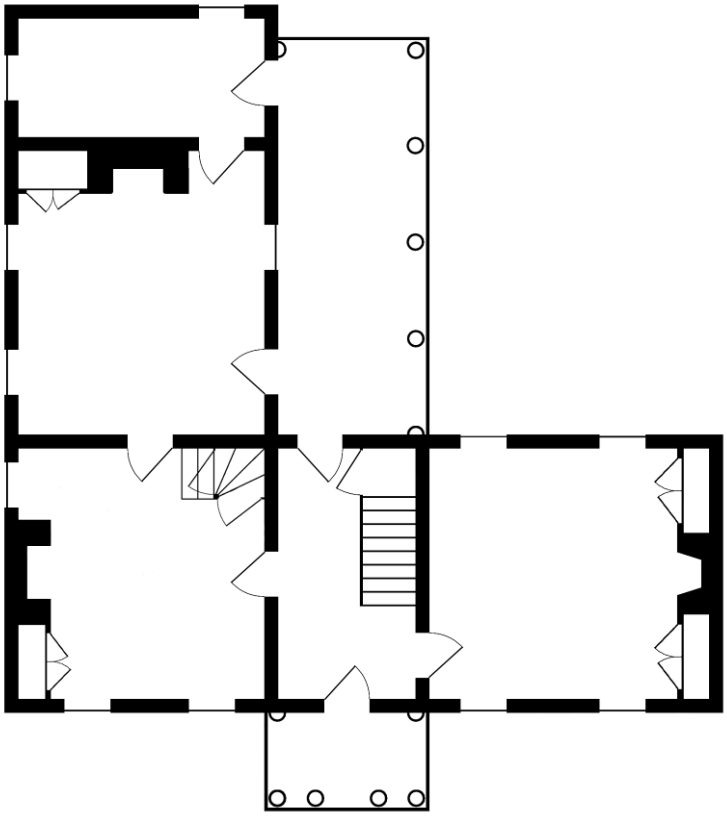

Figure 156: *Center Passage, Single Pile Plan (with rear ell). Figure 42, the Levi J. Smith house, is a good example of this plan, with interior rather than end chimneys.*

Figure 157: *MN 567, center passage, single pile house, late nineteenth-early twentieth century, New Market.*

Another example of a center hallway house type is the *Center Passage, Double Pile* plan (Figure 159), but these are quite uncommon in the rural areas of Marion and Washington Counties: less than 20 were previously identified in the two counties, and no new examples were documented in the current survey. One example was revisited at WS-24 (Figure 158).

Side Passage plans (Figure 160) are similar to center hall plans in social function and spatial division. They exist in both single and double pile forms. They are most commonly found in urban contexts, although not exclusively. They are fairly unusual in the survey area, with just 5 examples noted. One revisited site is at MN 46 (Figure 161), the Coppage house, a good example of an early Federal/Greek revival house in this area.

Figure 158: *WS 24, Mayes house, circa 1830-50, Springfield vicinity. A Federal/Greek Revival Frame House, with a Center Passage Double Pile Plan. Photograph, 1983, KHC, Joe DeSpain.*

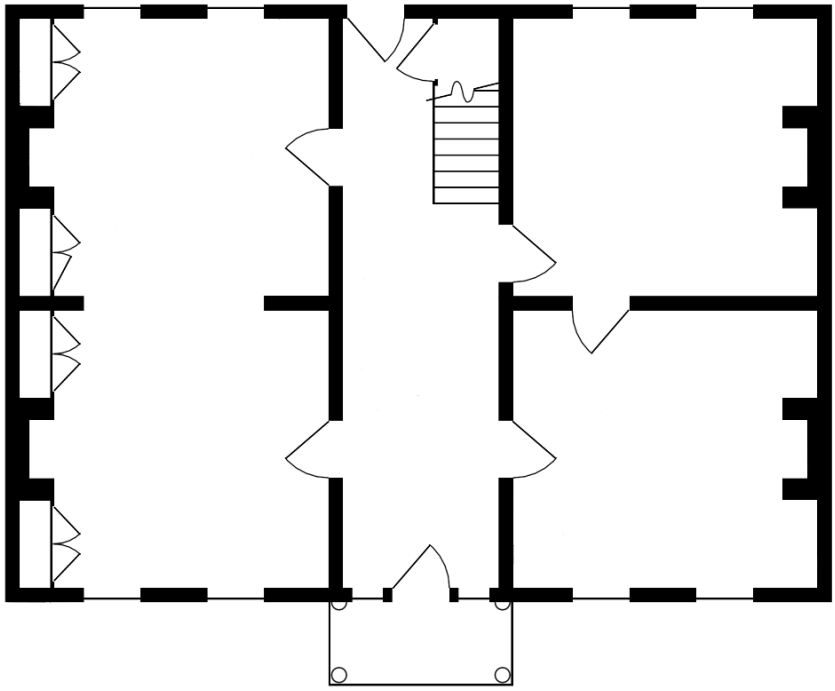

Figure 159: *Center Passage, Double Pile Plan.*

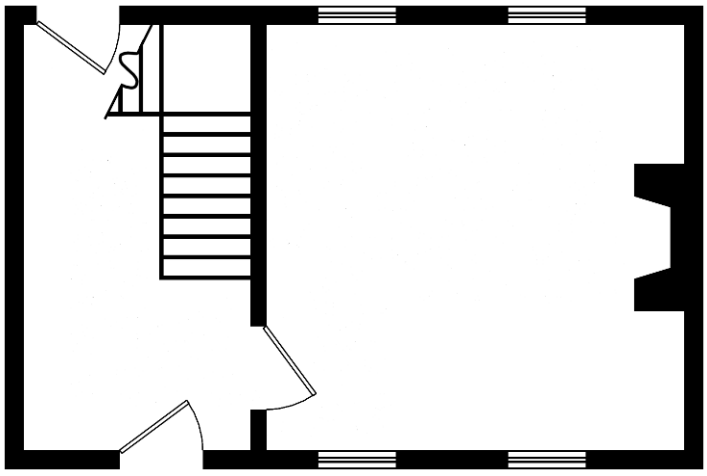

Figure 160: *Side Passage Plan. Side passages may also be double pile, like the plan in Figure 159 with two rooms along one side of the hall removed.*

Figure 161: *MN 46, Coppage House, early nineteenth century, side passage plan, Federal/Greek Revival style, Pleasant Valley vicinity.*

Other Plans: Late Nineteenth-Twentieth Century

New house forms developed in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century, some of them quite important to the Marion and Washington County rural areas, others not so common. The *Shotgun* house, for example, is extraordinarily important in large urban areas in the south, including Kentucky, but, somewhat surprisingly, just one confirmed example was documented in this survey, MN 691 (Figure 162). In plan, shotgun houses are a single room wide with a number of rooms stacked behind one another (Figure 163).

Figure 162: *MN 691, Shotgun House, early twentieth century, Riley.*

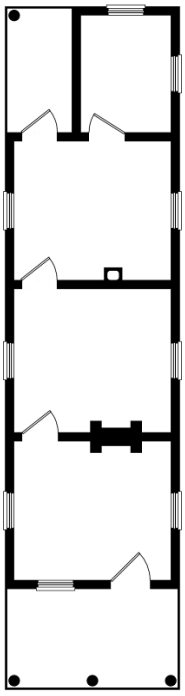

Figure 163: *Shotgun Plan.*

The *T-plan* (Figure 164), another popular house type of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, is far more common in the survey area, with 95 examples documented. The house gets its name as in plan it generally represents a "T" set on its side, with the cross bar of the "T" being a gable-fronted wing. It has also been called an "upright and wing" type house. It is actually a group of houses that includes a variety of floor plans. A porch generally fills the recess between the two wings of the building, and the main entry is off of the porch, sometimes into a stair passage, and sometimes directly into a room. A good example in the survey area is seen at WS

271 (Figure 165). Other examples we have already seen include MN 650 (Figure 23), WS 640 (Figure 71), WS 247 (Figure 72), MN 12 (Figure 74), MN 930 (Figure 86), MN 666 (Figure 87), WS 415 (Figure 91), and WS 422 (Figure 146).

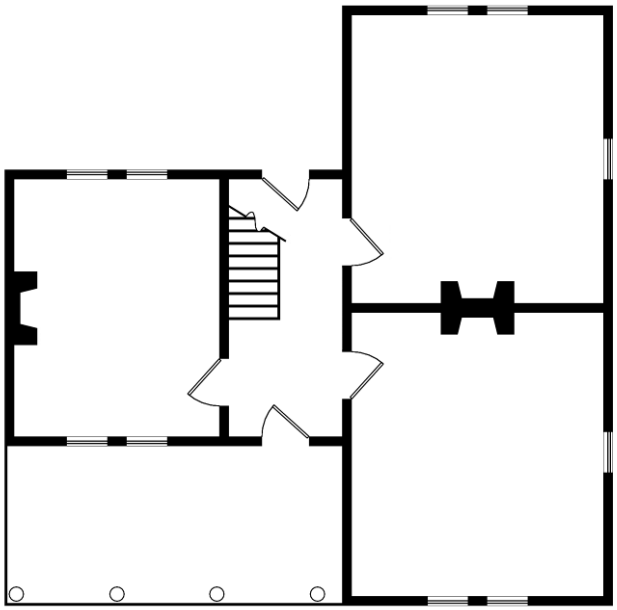

Figure 164: *T-Plan.*

Figure 165: *WS 271, T-plan house, late nineteenth century, Maud.*

The *Asymmetrical/Pictorial plan* (Figure 166) builds upon the T-plan, illustrating the increasing complexity of late nineteenth century house construction and many sweeping changes in the

process of building. Architects had increasing influence over house design through the proliferation of national styles, a trend that began earlier, but spread rapidly in the wake of new construction techniques and print distribution networks. No houses were coded as Asymmetrical/Pictorial in the present survey, although a handful of elaborated T-plans were documented, such as MN 917 (Figure 81).

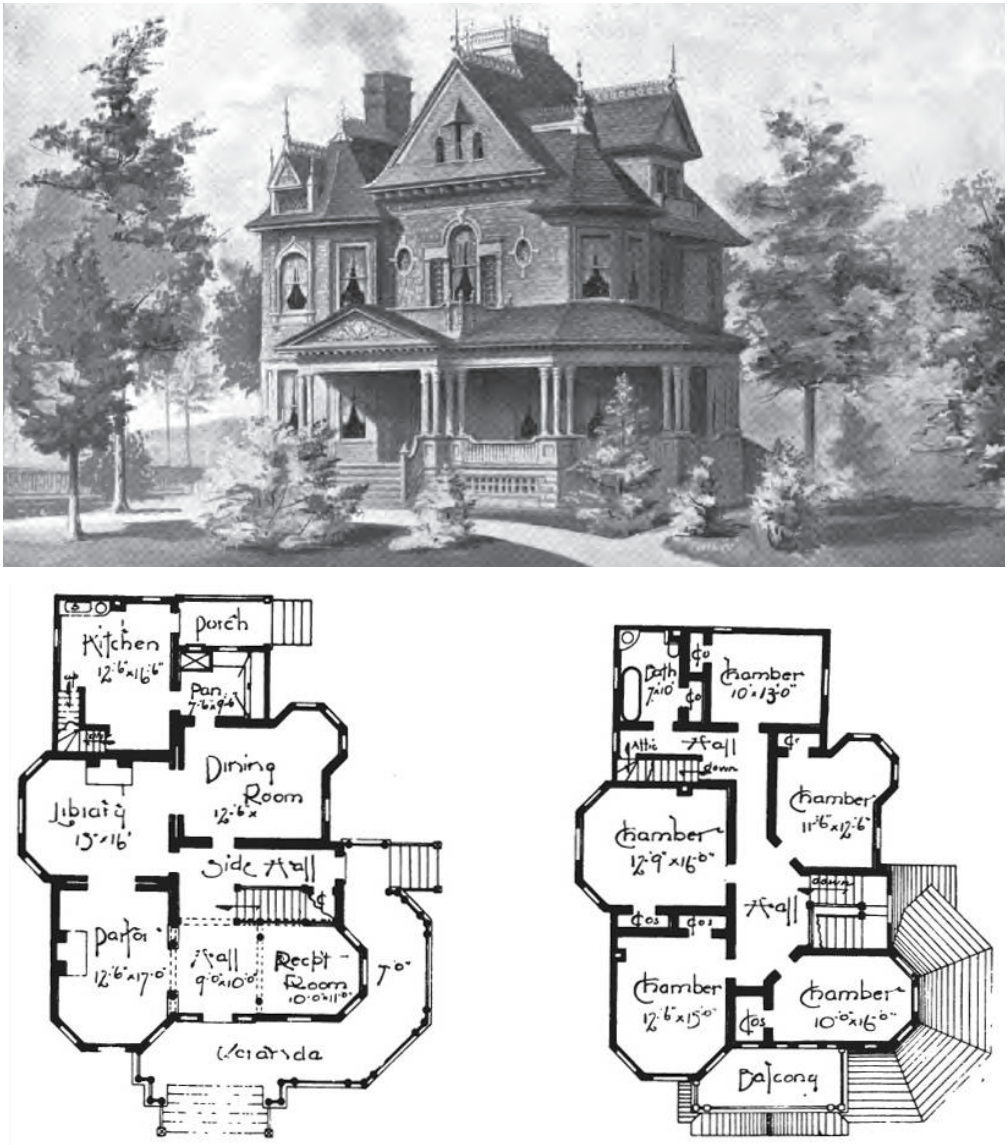

Figure 166: *Elevation and first and second floor plans of "design number 15," a "Colonial" model home, from George F. Barber, Architect: Modern Dwellings, a Book of Practical Designs and Plans…(Knoxville: S.B. Newman and Co., 1901). A good example of the complex asymmetrical massing that became popular in the larger homes of the Victorian era.*

The *Bungalow* (Figure 168) and the *American Foursquare* (Figure 170) plans are closely allied with the Arts and Crafts style, although they occur in other styles as well. There were 54 bungalows and 9 foursquares documented in the survey area, but many houses reflect this era and its style. Bungalows are typically one story or have a smaller second floor under the eaves, while foursquares are two stories tall. The floor plans of either are typically two rooms wide and two or more rooms deep, but can grow more complex with the inclusion of stairs, closets, bathrooms, pantries, and small hallways connecting the bedrooms. Houses such as this introduced somewhat more open plans to the housing market, setting a trend for later twentieth century developments like the ranch house. Front halls, living rooms, and dining rooms generally flow into one another, for example, but the kitchen is usually segregated from the dining area by a swinging door.

Figure 167: *MN 686, Bungalow, 1926, Gravel Switch. See also Figure 107and Figure 108.*

Rural bungalows and foursquares often have more traditional plans. As previously noted, double door varieties of each, the bungalow at WS 1123 (Figure 148) and the foursquare at MN 710, (Figure 149) illustrate often do not correspond to more high style or commercial printed plans such as those in Figure 168 and Figure 170. Examples of the latter are found, however, particularly as you get closer to major transportations routes such as railroads. The bungalow at MN 686 (Figure 167) near Gravel Switch, for example reflects national influence in its design, and may be a catalog house or built from a purchased set of blueprints with commercial millwork.

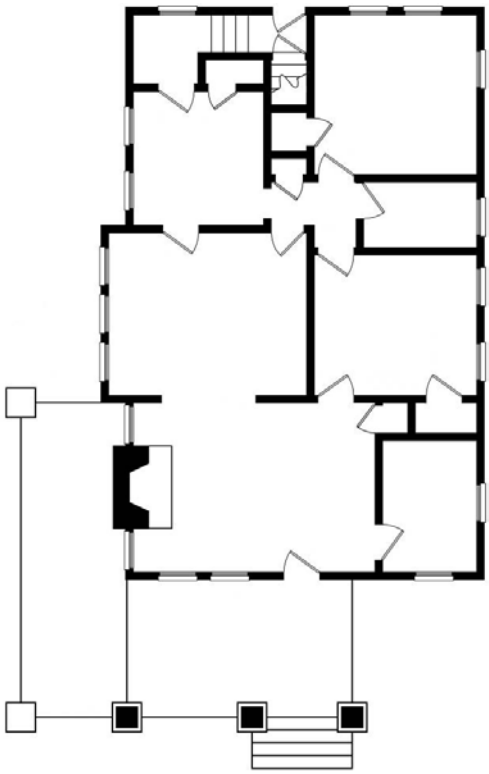

Figure 168: *Bungalow Plan. Bungalows vary in plan arrangements – the living room in front might be undivided, for example, with the area behind divided into spaces for the kitchen, dining, bath, and bed rooms*

Figure 169: *WS 1110, early twentieth century, Willisburg.*

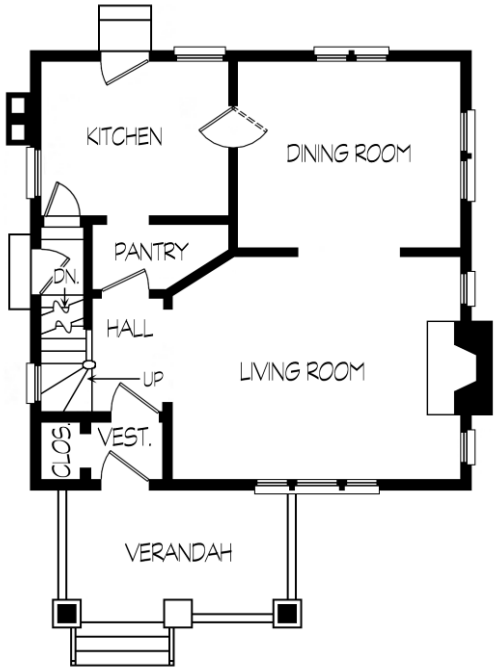

Figure 170: *Foursquare plan. Redrawn by the author from a published Aladdin house plan, "The Edmonton XVII," available at* ***http://clarke.cmich.edu/aladdin/Aladdin.htm*****.**

One house type still searching for a commonly accepted name is the *Minimal Traditionalist* as it is called in the McAlester Field guide.[42] The Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, on the other hand, calls it an *American Small House*, defined as "a compact three-, four-, or five-room house with an irregular floor plan, usually with a moderately pitched end-gable roof, sometimes with small wings or rear ells; built from the 1930s to the 1950s."[43] Such houses were quite often pre-manufactured, as in the Alladin house example in Figure 171, which is quite similar to the house at MN 929 (Figure 172). Many examples in the survey area are more simply designed than this example, as in the house at MN 241 (Figure 173). Others are just as stylish, but executed in frame as at MN 330 (Figure 174).[44]

[42] McAlester, op cit, 477.
[43] "House Types" in *The New Georgia Encyclopedia* , page available online at (http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?path=/TheArts/ArchitectureLandscapeArchitectureandHistoricPreservation/ArchitectureBuildingTypes&id=h-2663).
[44] Other examples we have already seen include MN 263 (Figure 96) and WS 770 (Figure 97).

Figure 171: *"The Concord," a colonial styled minimal traditional or American Small House, from Aladdin Readi-Cut Homes mail-order house catalog, 1948, available on line from the Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, at* ***http://clarke.cmich.edu/aladdin/Aladdin.htm****. Compare to Figure 172.*

Figure 172: *MN 924, a post-war Colonial Revival style American Small House, Bradfordsville. It is quite similar to the Concord in the Alladin house catalog in Figure 171, but lacks the dormers and has a screen porch on the left side.*

Figure 173: *MN 241, American Small House, mid-twentieth century, Loretto vicinity.*

Figure 174: *MN 330, American Small House, circa 1950, Loretto.*

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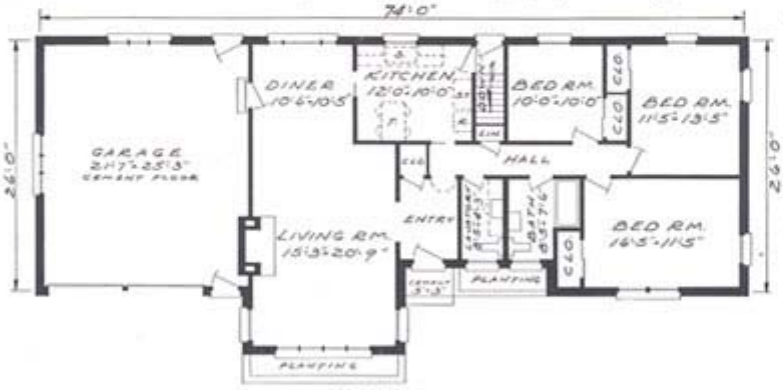

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Figure 175: *"The Embassy," Ranch house, from Aladdin Readi-Cut Homes mail-order house catalog, 1954, available on line from the Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, at* ***http://clarke.cmich.edu/aladdin/Aladdin.htm****.*

The geographical distribution of the ranch house (both as a style and as a type of house) resulted from historic events of the post-World War II period, which included a great new demand for houses, suburban places to build them, roads to the suburbs, and automobiles to get there. The ranch house (Figure 175) promised the new suburban homeowner drive-in convenience and spacious, comfortable living. The growth of suburbs stretching out into rural areas allowed for larger lots and thus for houses with larger footprints. A typical ranch house has all its rooms on one floor (although some later examples have two story sections or split level plans). Rather than adding space upwards, the ranch house placed private spaces further from the entry and main living rooms (Figure 123). The main living spaces of the classic ranch house often open up to one another, creating a more spacious-feeling interior. Kitchens were made more public and included space for a table for the family to dine more informally than in the main dining area between the kitchen and the family or living rooms. In larger ranch houses, these latter two are often separate: a formal living room where guests were received and entertained, and a less formal family room, where the television was likely located, and where children could play under watch from elders in the kitchen nearby (Figure 123).

Figure 176: *MN 420, Ranch Style House, 1950s-60s, Loretto.*

Less than fifty ranch houses were included in the current survey. Although the survey area does not have the large scale post-war suburbs that surround major urban areas, the surveyed number

is not a reflection of their numbers of ranch house built in Marion and Washington counties, Many ranch houses were not surveyed because of their recent construction dates, as late as 1972 for one ranch house that appeared to look much like a late 1950s example. Still, what was documented offers some interesting examples.

Figure 177: *WS 998, Ranch style house, 1950s, Willisburg.*

Some of the surveyed examples of ranch houses in the region take on the more elaborate silhouettes like the "Capri" (Figure 123) or the "Embassy" (Figure 175), in a brick example at WS 432 (Figure 182) or stone examples at MN 566 (Figure 124) and WS 318 (Figure 125 and Figure 126).[45] More frequently recorded were simple rectangular houses, often much like a Minimal Traditionalist/American Small House, lengthened horizontally with a carport or a garage at one end, like WS 998 (Figure 177), MN 315 (Figure 122), WS 399 (Figure 178), MN 432 (Figure 227), and WS 961 (Figure 228).

[45] By this time, masonry walls are almost always veneered onto frame buildings rather than being truly load bearing.

Figure 178: *WS 399, Ranch House, 1960s, Mooresville Vicinity. There is a cistern beneath the carport.*

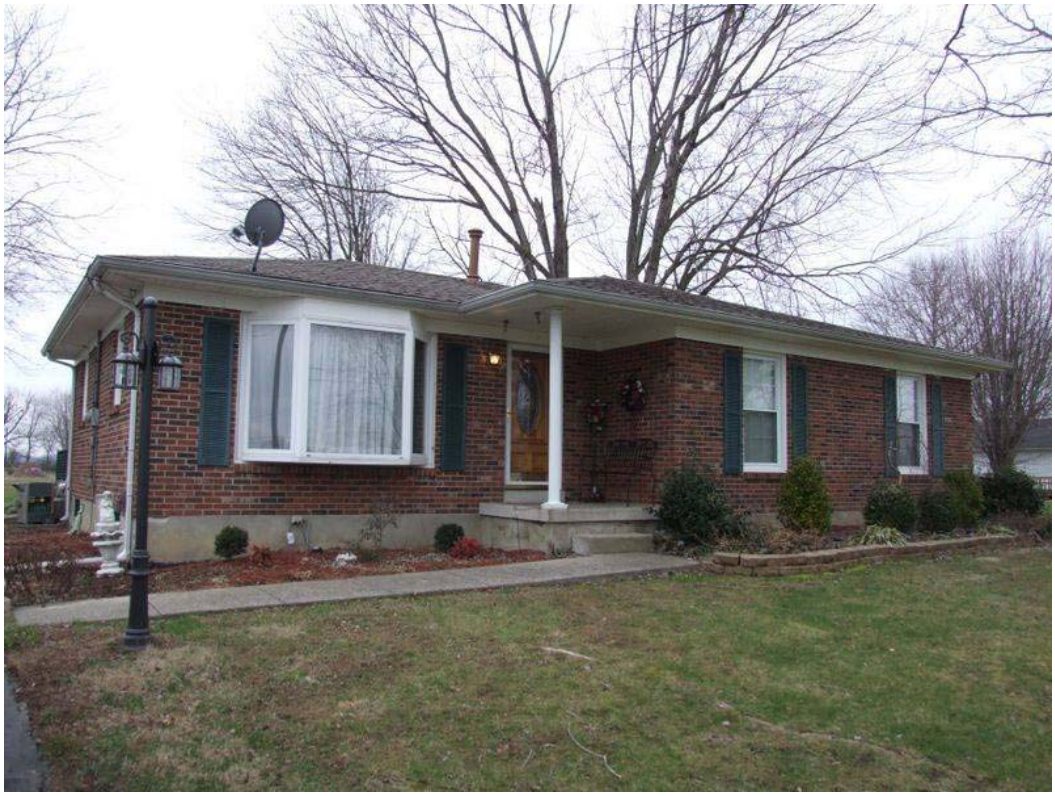

Figure 179: *MN 451, Ranch House, 1950s-60s, Loretto vicinity.*

Figure 180: *MN 536, 1950s-60s, Saint Mary.*

Figure 181: *WS 274, 1960s, Maud.*

Figure 182: *WS 432, Goatley House, 1961, Valley Hill vicinity*